

U. S. JEWS WILL HOLD CONGRESS AT END OF WAR

Great Meeting Will Try to Obtain Equal Freedom for All Hebrews.

ZIONISTS TO LAUNCH WORLD CAMPAIGN

Intend to Interest All Jews in Movement—Convention at Boston Closes.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, July 1.—Plans for the formation of an immediate world-wide organization of the Jewish people, the Zionists, at the Old Boston City Club this morning. Louis D. Brandeis is at the head of the movement.

The idea is to have Jews of all classes throughout the world, whether Zionists or not, for the purpose of promoting and sustaining interest in the Zionist movement. Mr. Brandeis stated after the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, that it is the intention of the committee to circulate literature among the educated, as well as the uneducated Jews, in the cause of Zionism. Especially will the committee devote its attention to those Jews who are not now affiliated with the Zionist movement.

The convention came to an end today after one of the most successful sessions ever held. Delegates from all over the world are leaving Boston for their respective homes to-night with only words of praise for the officials and people of Boston.

It was announced that a national congress of Jews in the United States and Canada will be held when the European war is over to secure for the Jewish people the world over an equal freedom and civil status. At present, in different parts of the world, it was explained, the Jewish people are not accorded the same enjoyment of freedom as in other parts of the globe. Another important feature in connection with this congress will be the problem of procuring Palestine from the Turkish government, to establish a kingdom there for the Jews.

STAHL'S PAL IN TOMBS

Brought from Cincinnati to Testify Against Reservoir.

Gustav Stahl, German reservist and chief Lusitania affidavit maker, now in the Tombs charged with perjury, received a reprieve from his misery last night when Judge Ardenberg, his former roommate and alleged German secret service agent, was looked up there. Herdberg arrived last night from Cincinnati in the custody of Chief Deputy Marshal Connel.

William H. Gilley, superintendent of

the local investigation bureau of the Department of Justice, said last night that Herdberg is being held as a material witness in the Federal grand jury investigation into the alleged activities of the German Secret Service organization in this city. It is understood that Federal agents have obtained proof showing that Herdberg was spirited out of the city to Cincinnati by German sympathizers. Herdberg is regarded as an important witness in the grand jury proceedings which are pending against Paul Koepke, a detective employed by the Hamburg-American Line, who is said to be the head of the German secret agents in this city. Further indictments are expected within a short time.

GIRL SAVED FROM RUNAWAY HORSE

Policeman Dragged Three Blocks on Upper Fifth Ave.—Prevents Accident.

Because of quick work by Patrolman Harry Dunwoody, of the East 104th Street station, a little girl was tossed from the path of a runaway horse near the Central Park wall at Fifth Avenue and 102d Street late yesterday afternoon.

James Bragg employed by the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, left the horse and surrey at 104th Street and entered a saloon to make his collections. Frightened by the horn on a bus, the horse jumped to the middle of Fifth Avenue and started down the street. Patrolman Dunwoody leaped to his neck before it had gone a block.

He was getting the animal under control when another bus hove in sight at 102d Street in the path of the runaway outfit. The horse veered toward the sidewalk, where mothers were sitting with their children on a park bench. Dunwoody yelled. One mother ran, leaving her little daughter on the bench. As the horse and surrey crashed against the wall, Dunwoody grabbed the child by her dress and tossed her out of danger. Persons who witnessed the rescue said the patrolman saved the child's life.

With a torn and dusty uniform, Dunwoody reported for duty at his station, showing no injuries after being dragged three blocks without giving them a moment's rest.

MOTHERS' PENSION LAW NOW IN FORCE

State Will Help Support Children Under 16 at Home—Investigators to Be Named.

Albany, July 1.—New York's widowed mothers' pension law went into effect today, but it probably will be several weeks before the pensioners will be receiving any benefit from the law. The statute, which gives the state the right to appoint a guardian for the child, will be named by county judges.

Widowed mothers having one or more children under sixteen years of age will be entitled to receive from the state for their support the amount it would cost to maintain the child or children in a public institution. The state will not certify that the mother is of proper character to bring up the children.

William H. Gilley, superintendent of

Joy of Ex-Convict Who Ousted Warden Described by No. 58,806



CONVICT NO. 58,806.

Real Food Graft in 1909 Sing Sing Scandal Hopes Jesse D. Frost Will Read How Prisoner Repaid Old System and Tricked Grand Jury Investigators.

The inside story of the food graft at Sing Sing in 1909, how the New York County grand jury investigators were tricked, is told for the first time by Convict No. 58,806, who has just come down the river. He tells of the joy he felt when the warden and others, whom he accused of treating him unjustly, were forced by public opinion to quit, even though no crime could be proved against them.

By CONVICT NO. 58,806.

I spent six years, five months and eleven days in Sing Sing, most of it under the old system. I was sent away for a burglary committed in Yonkers, and began my term of four years and six months. Later I was given an additional term of four years and four months for the same offense. I was sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of seven months by attempting to escape from the warden's house.

But the loss of that seven months was a pleasure, for I got "squares." I spent the first few months of my term as a prisoner like a free man. The warden and his staff were the enemies of society who were sent to a penal institution to set them on the right path.

The story of my revenge for the first time clears up the mystery that baffled a grand jury in New York and indirectly resulted in the resignation of Jesse D. Frost, who was then warden.

Shortly after my admittance to the prison I became involved in an argument with the warden of the laundry, where I had been assigned to work. I was sent to the "cooler" for a few days, but I was not contraband. I told him I had none, and as he demanded that I turn my pockets out he drew a big knife.

Smashed Bully on Jaw.

Under the impression that my life was endangered I smashed the bully on the jaw, knocking him down. We were taken in charge by the keeper, and after the warden had gone through the farce of holding a trial I was assigned to the "cooler." I spent seven days there, dressed in a suit that was too large for me and which was positively filthy.

They threw water on the floor, so I couldn't lie down, and they fed me bread and water once a day. How I endured it I don't know. All I remember is that I seemed to be burning up with the planning of "getting square."

I finished that bit, and when I came out I didn't care what became of me. I was taking all kinds of chances. If I was released at that time I surely would have been the best of the old system tried to make of a man.

I was my date every day to take a large barrel of chipped soap from the supply room to the laundry. The meat, butter, eggs, coffee and other supplies were handy. I began to pack some of this stuff in the barrel and cover it over with the soap. Then I, with several others who were in on the game, sold the stuff to the prisoners.

How did they cook it? Oh, that was easy. Some of the boys would steal gleeves from the shops. Then we would get newspapers. A large can with holes in the bottom completed

EVELYN THAW ILL; MAY FACE ARREST

Continued from page 1

physician, were brought out. Other testimony read was that of Alice C. Fletcher, a Washingtonian, who visited the Thaw home in Pittsburgh when Thaw was a small boy, and of Abraham R. Beck, principal of a boy's school which Harry attended in Allentown, Penn. Mr. Beck's testimony said Thaw was backward in his studies and was slow in learning to talk. Still other testimony was that of William S. Butler, Robert H. Chase, superintendent of the Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia; Alfred Lee Thaw, a second cousin; Miss Belle Moorhouse, a kindergarten teacher; Dr. Littleton S. Foster, Dr. Horatio C. Wood and John F. Demar.

Thaw's London Life Shown.

Testimony given by three witnesses regarding Thaw's conduct in London was offered through the statements of Dr. Sidney Russell Wells, Lilly McBride, a nurse, and Frederick Burtin-Brown. The case-book detailing Thaw's daily conduct from the time he was placed in Mattewan, February 1, 1908, until he escaped, August 17, 1913, was read. The peculiar aspect of this testimony was that while it was once used to free Thaw from the murder charge, it is now being used against him by the state.

During the lengthy reading Thaw occupied himself with a book on the Italian Wars by Count Lutza. He referred at frequent intervals to a map of Bohemia, studying it quite carefully.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw and Josiah Thaw were in the courtroom in the afternoon. Dr. Austin Flint and Dr. Carlos McDonald, the state's alienists,

GREENHUT READY TO SETTLE DEBTS 30 CENTS ON \$1

Company Reorganization Is Included in Negotiations to End Tangle.

FAMILY MUST QUIT BUSINESS, IS EDICT

Stock Allocations Figure in Latest Proposition—Provisions for \$2,408,000 Payment.

The reorganization plan for J. B. Greenhut & Co. was defeated yesterday by the creditors. A substitute proposition submitted by the Greenhut interests at a conference of creditors representing the various creditors' committees in the office of Walter C. Noyes will probably be accepted. It includes the payment of about 30 cents on the dollar and the reorganization of the company.

The proposition submitted by the independent creditors include an immediate cash payment to creditors of from 25 to 37½ cents on the dollar, the acceptance by the Greenhut interests of the Greenhut stock for the independent creditors' Committee assets is due the J. B. Greenhut Company from alleged illegal indemnity agreement.

The creditors also ask that the rights of merchandise creditors to bring individual suits for bills of goods sold under false statements of the firm's financial status be guaranteed. The proposition finally provides that the company be reorganized, the creditors to accept equitable amounts of first and second preferred stock for the remainder of their claims.

Neither J. B. Greenhut nor any member of his family is to have any control in the reorganized company until every creditor is fully paid.

The Greenhut lawyers will not report their decision on the matter until Tuesday. It was stated last night, however, that the creditors' proposition would be accepted, with trifling modifications.

The original reorganization plan was finally defeated yesterday in a meeting of the creditors' protective committee. The committee refused to follow the advice of its counsel, Richard E. Dwight, who urged that the only way to have the reorganization plan was to have the creditors' proposition accepted, with trifling modifications.

At the arbitration conference in Mr. Noyes's office, counsel for the independent creditors refused absolutely to consider the substitute plan offered by the Greenhut interests. After extended arguments, the Greenhut lawyers said they desired an amicable settlement and asserted that Mr. Greenhut did not want protracted litigation.

The creditors' lawyers made it plain that there would be no compromise unless the Greenhuts admitted claims totaling \$2,408,000. They also demanded the right to have the Greenhut interests independently. They did agree, however, not to press some of the more difficult claims too hard. It was determined to drop efforts to have the bond issue set aside.

The third claim which the creditors insisted on was the payment of 30 cents on every dollar of their claims. This represents the amount the committee has maintained it could get quickly through liquidation and litigation.

The Greenhut counsel at first said the creditors' claims could not be met. Their most persuasive argument elicited nothing from the creditors. They said that they could take the proposition or leave it. In either case it would not be changed. They decided to take it.

The meeting then settled down to real business and there was a struggle over each detail of the proposed plan. A compromise of about 30 cents was reached on the question of cash payment. On the other two main propositions the creditors would not budge an inch. It was conceded that the Greenhuts were financially able to make good the \$2,408,000 in claims.

Peter B. Olney, referee, will open the hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings on Tuesday. If the independent creditors' plan is accepted there will be no further examination of Mr. Greenhut or other officers of the company. If not, these will be continued.

N. H. CLERKS END ROW WITH ROAD

Hanger's Efforts Settle Final Questions—Right of Appeal Granted by Terms.

New Haven, Conn., July 1.—After negotiations extending over two months, during which a general strike was threatened, the differences between the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the freight clerks were finally settled late today, through the efforts of a Federal mediator, G. W. W. Hanger, of Washington.

Of the original sixteen grievances, all but three had been amicably settled before Mr. Hanger's appointment as mediator, the most important question, which involved the right of appeal, was

—To Beachwood Lot Owners

On and after June 30, and continuing through the summer, Central Railroad of New Jersey trains will leave from Liberty Street as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:
4:00 A. M., arriving at Beachwood 8:25 A. M.
10:00 A. M., arriving at Beachwood 12:22 P. M.
1:30 P. M., arriving at Beachwood 4:20 P. M.
5:00 P. M., arriving at Beachwood 7:25 P. M.
SUNDAYS ONLY:
1:00 P. M., arriving at Beachwood 3:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M., arriving at Beachwood 11:15 A. M.
FROM BEACHWOOD:
6:45 A. M., arriving at New York 9:07 A. M.
9:41 A. M., arriving at New York 12:00 Noon.
2:41 P. M., arriving at New York 5:25 P. M.
6:00 P. M., arriving at New York 9:25 P. M.
SUNDAYS ONLY:
7:32 P. M., arriving at New York 9:55 P. M.

Tickets should be purchased to Beachwood. The round trip fare is \$3.00.

settled today by the substitution of a new rule. This provides that clerks may appeal their grievances, except in competency cases, to the General Superintendent, who shall appoint a committee, of which he may be a member, to hold a hearing and make final disposition of the matter.

The other clerks, technically known as "the Harrington Case" and "House No. 6," of Boston, were settled by concessions. The agreement, drafted by Mr. Hanger, was signed by C. L. Barlow, general manager of the railroad, and E. G. Stearns, general chairman of the clerks' committee.

TRADE SONS TO KEEP 23-YEAR-OLD PACT

Missouri Publisher and New York Advertising Manager Will Train Young Men.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Columbia, Mo., July 1.—Twenty-three years ago H. S. Jewell, publisher of the Springfield, Mo., "Leader," and T. D. Taylor, advertising manager of the "New York Times," were employed on a Kansas City newspaper. Each had an infant son. They made an agreement that when their sons finished college, provided the youths intended to go into the newspaper business, they would "trade sons" for a year.

At the meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs in Chicago last week the college dailies organized as a division of the associated clubs. Two of the college papers' representatives were Walter C. Taylor, business manager of the Columbia University "Spectator," and John W. Jewell, business manager of the "University Missouriian," of the University of Missouri.

At the close of the convention Taylor went to Springfield to become an employee of H. S. Jewell, and in September young Jewell will go to New York to become an employee of the "Times," in fulfillment of the pledge.

FRICK GIVES \$2,000 TO POLICE WIDOWS

Guggenheim, Morgan, Rockefeller and Others Send Checks, Raising Fund by \$7,010.

Further evidence of the public's interest in the policemen was shown yesterday in a statement by Commissioner Woods announcing that \$7,010 had been subscribed to the fund for the widows and children of policemen killed in the performance of their duty.

Some of the contributors were: Henry C. Frick, \$2,000; Isaac Guggenheim, \$1,000; J. P. Morgan & Co., \$1,000; William and Percy A. Rockefeller, \$600; George J. Gould, \$500; Vincent Astor, \$400; William A. Harriman, \$400; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$250; Mrs. Russell Sage, \$250; Consolidated Gas Company, \$200; Charles H. Sabin and William J. Foster, for the Guaranty Trust Company, \$200, and R. A. C. Smith, \$125.

Subscriptions were not confined to the wealthy. The people of the East Side, the residents of the Fifth Street station, gave \$85. In giving the money the East Siders paid a high tribute to Captain John F. Sweeney, by saving the gift was in his honor. Sweeney is the organizer of the junior police, and on Wednesday night was the guest of a surprise dinner given by the residents of his precinct, after they had given him a set of resolutions earlier in the day at Police Headquarters.

Danahy Superior will have 100 of his boy "sons" at the Gravesend Race Track to-morrow to attend the second and last day of the Police Department Athletic Carnival, for the benefit of the fund. The events, which lasted nearly 30,000 persons to cheer themselves horse late Saturday will be repeated to-morrow. Many of the folk who have made the horse show and the polo match his society's events have engaged boxes for the meet.

Bronx to Fight Fake Cures

For the purpose of clearing the market of fraudulent patent medicines, there will be a mass meeting to-night under the auspices of the Bronx Police Athletic Association at the McKimby Square Casino, 109th Street and Boston Road, The Bronx, at 9 o'clock. The speakers will include Deputy Health Commissioner Emerson and Alderman Jacob Weil.

RUNAWAY SCOW RESCUED

Ferryboat Saves Craft Drifting Into Hell Gate.

After a chase of over a mile, Captain Peter Leonard, commanding the Charities Department ferryboat The Bronx, last night tied up to a runaway scow and towed it from the dangers of Hell Gate.

The scow, owned by the Bradley Construction Company, was torn away from its moorings at Sixtieth Street by the heavy tide. She started on a zigzag course up the river. Captain Leonard, granting the 11 o'clock trip from Blackwell's Island, was attracted by the frantic swinging of four red lanterns on the boat.

He turned The Bronx and started after the scow, the scow was being dragged toward the rocks of Hell Gate off Ninety-second Street, the crew of The Bronx managed to get ropes to the crew of the scow. She was then towed into Ninety-sixth Street and tied up.

BECKER MUST DIE; WINS ONLY RESPIRE

Continued from page 1

the admiration and interest of Bourke Cockran to such an extent that, though he was not officially of counsel in the case, he went to Albany a few weeks ago to intercede with the Governor. It is this circumstance which gives color to the report that Mr. Cockran will ask the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error on the ground that Becker's constitutional rights were violated in the trials.

That appeal will first have to be directed to a District Court in this state or to Justice Hughes, who is in charge of this circuit. The application for a writ does not act as a stay; only the granting of the writ operates to extend the date set for execution.

Announcement of the reprieve was received at Sing Sing Prison a few minutes after the extension of time had been granted. Warden Osborne was in Albany, so the duty of telling Becker fell on Deputy Warden Charles Johnson.

Becker's Hopes Rise.

"Gee, that's good news," said Becker, whose manner indicated high gratification, "was so glad to see in the news a strong hope of escaping the death penalty."

"Have you any details of what took place up there?" he asked Mr. Johnson, who told him that only the bare announcement had been telephoned down. It was evident that Becker's hope of gaining the reprieve had not been very high.

The news heightened the depression of the other inmates of the death house. Becker shouted it out to them. Carl Dranowicz, sentenced to die next week for the East Side "barrel murder," was one of the first to congratulate Becker and said he hoped he would be as successful in getting a reprieve.

Mrs. Becker went to Sing Sing when the afternoon session of her class in Public School 90 was over. She remained in the death house until 8:30.

Marshall Has Story.

Hartford T. Marshall, who was attorney for "Bridgie" Weber, one of the informers against Becker, and associate counsel for Becker in the second trial, said last night that he contemplated putting before Judge Willard Bartlett, of the Court of Appeals, the story told him by Weber in confidence. This story, which Mr. Marshall would not detail, is said to support Becker's granting of innocence. The attorney tried to testify about it at the second trial, but was unable to qualify, the court contending that it would be in violation of Weber's rights.

Mr. Marshall said he would make no move on this line until he had talked with Mr. Manton.

An effort to learn from Mr. Cockran whether he would take the case was thwarted at his office yesterday with the statement that he is out of the city.

SAYS BECKER ARREST EVIDENCE WAS WEAK

District Attorney Fights Proposed Abolition of Grand Jury System.

Albany, July 1.—District Attorney Perkins of New York asserted to-night before the judiciary committee of the Constitutional Convention that neither Charles Becker nor William J. Cummings could have been convicted, or even prosecuted, on the evidence which the District Attorney held against them at the time of their arrests. Mr. Perkins made this statement in arguing against a proposal to abolish the grand jury system.

"There was not enough evidence," he



Net or Line—Which?

When men wish to catch much, they use a net and leave the lines to others.

The New York Surface Cars cover Manhattan, Westchester, and the Bronx with a net, the strands of which run north and south, east and west, and diagonally.

These surface cars reach every neighborhood. They take passengers from anywhere to anywhere. They pass the doors of nearly every important dealer.

Advertising here not only influences about two million passengers daily but, owing to the net-like way in which the routes of the cars traverse New York, this advertising is of the greatest help to the most dealers. Think this over—it's fact!

To catch the big fish in the New York business sea, use New York City Surface Cars for your advertising.

Railway Advertising Co. New York City Car Advertising Co.

JESSE WINEBURGH, President

225 Fifth Avenue Brunswick Building

Telephone Madison Square 4680

The Surface Cars of Manhattan, the Bronx and Westchester.

The Fifth Avenue Buses.

said, "against Becker, Cummings or a number of others whom I could name to make out a prima facie case before a magistrate at the time of their arrest."

At the same time Mr. Perkins advocated permitting defendants who pleaded guilty, or were willing to waive grand jury proceedings, to go to trial without indictment.

The New York District Attorney endorsed the proposals to permit the Court of Appeals to modify sentence. He said the Court of Appeals occasionally reversed cases because it believed the sentences were outrageous. He opposed a proposition to amalgamate civil and criminal jurisdiction, asserting there were very few lawyers in New York City who knew anything about the criminal law.

"The indices of the Court of General Sessions," he said, "generally know nothing of criminal law when they ascend the bench. They have to be educated at the expense of the public for the first couple of years of their terms."

Indemnity Threat to Wilson Quickly Puts Austrian in Jail

Rudolf Malik, Stranded Here by War, Demanded \$300 from President in Payment for His Sufferings or He Would Commit "Political Crime."

Rudolf Malik is an Austrian patriot and an ardent supporter of his country's cause, but a succession of events caused by the war, which culminated yesterday in an indictment being found against Malik by a Federal Grand Jury, has taken the fighting spirit out of him. Malik was thoroughly shaken yesterday afternoon in default of \$3,000 bail on an indictment charging him with a scheme to use the mails to defraud the President.

He was on his way to the United States to transact business for an Austrian hardware firm when the war broke out. After finishing up his business here Malik tried to book passage for his home in Budapest, where he has a wife and three children. But no steamship would sell the alien a ticket and the Austrian consul said he was helpless to assist Malik to get to his family.

Things went from bad to worse. With little knowledge of the English language and of American institutions, Malik found it impossible to get work. His finances dwindled away and starvation stared him in the face. Worry about his family, whose sole support he was, drove him to desperation. Last week he wrote a letter to President Wilson, in which he demanded an indemnity of \$300, threatening to commit a "political crime" if the money

was not promptly forthcoming. In the letter, which was written in good German, Malik also charged the United States government, by permitting the sale of arms and ammunition to the Allies, with responsibility for his predicament.

"You are prolonging the war in defiance," he wrote the President, "and I have therefore the right to demand indemnity from your government. This amounts to \$300, which you will pay me by address within a week at the latest."

The letter wound up with this postscript: "O this horrible war! I am here and my wife and three children are in Europe. In this case it is all the same to me what happens further to me."

Malik was arrested by Secret Service agents in the furnished room he occupied in a boarding house at 1450 First Avenue.

Charles H. Oberwager was assigned to defend Malik, who is penniless.

Letters written to President Wilson complaining in extravagant terms of corruption of customs officials caused the arrest last night of Alphonse Chroschowsky, of 128 West 109th Street, on a warrant issued by Judge McAdoo. When brought into Police Headquarters Chroschowsky said he was a "regular editor" by profession. He will be arraigned in the Tombs court today. The police believe he is insane.

The Coward Shoe

During July and August the Coward Shoe Store will close at 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS

James S. Coward
264-274 Greenwich Street, New York

1% PER MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Livingston St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BROOKLYN
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
Brooklyn
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Ave., cor. Bevoise St.
Pittkin Ave., cor. Rockaway St.

1% PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS. REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.